

Northern Perry County #2  
(Burr Oak System)  
DRINKING WATER REPORT  
Annual Consumer Confidence Report for "2023"

Introduction

The Northern Perry County #2 water system has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report you will find general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

What's the source of your drinking water?

Northern Perry County Water receives its drinking water from the Burr Oak Regional Water District. The Regional Water District is withdrawing groundwater from 5 wells, capable of 4 million gallons per day from a sand and gravel aquifer (water rich zone) within the Hocking River Buried Valley aquifer system located in Athens County, Dover Township.

Source Water Information:

The Drinking Water source protection area for the district's wells is illustrated in the Drinking Water Source Assessment report prepared by Ohio EPA in May 2012. The Burr Oak Regional Water District's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
- The shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- The presence of significant potential contaminates sources in the area.

For more information regarding the Burr Oak Regional Water District, and the Water Source Assessment report, you may contact Michael Elliott, District Manager at (740) 767-2558.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

#### Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

#### Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Northern Perry County Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In “2023” Northern Perry County Water had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by Northern Perry County Water.

### About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Burr Oak Regional Water District conducted sampling for various contaminants and Northern Perry County Water District conducted additional sampling. Within this report you will find a chart labeled “Table of Detected Contaminants”. This chart contains information listing the contaminants that were tested, and the results. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

***NPCW#2 had one violation for failing to monitor your drinking water during the Second Quarter of “2023” monitoring period and/or report results for the following contaminants: Disinfection By-Products. The sample was taken during the next monitoring schedule as stated in the violation notification. NPCW is taking steps to prevent ALL violation issues in the future from occurring. The following is a link for more Information on the Violation.***

***[www.perrycountyohio.net/images/2023-images-and-documents/Drinkingwaternotice2ndQtr23TTHMHAAS.pdf](http://www.perrycountyohio.net/images/2023-images-and-documents/Drinkingwaternotice2ndQtr23TTHMHAAS.pdf)***

### **Definitions**

Listed below you will find definitions of some terms contained within the chart:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- Not Applicable (NA): No information could be applied to that particular section.

### **Public Participation and Contact Information**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of The Perry County Commissioners which meet weekly on Wednesday's. To make an appointment to attend a meeting, please feel free to contact the Commissioners office at (740)-342-2045.

***For more information concerning this report, please contact us at:***

***Northern Perry County Water***

***Office (740) 342-1065 • Fax (740) 342-5530 • Email: [npcw@perrycountyohio.net](mailto:npcw@perrycountyohio.net)***

***Jerry Rehart II, Operations/Supervisor***

***Joe Spicer, Operations Manager***

***Mitchell Ervin, Operations Manager***

***Caleb West, Operations Manager***

## Table of Detected Contaminants-Northern Perry County Water

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
*Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.29	0.80-1.29	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive promoting strong teeth.
*Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.61	N/A	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.2	N/A	NO	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
*Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1	N/A	NO	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plas- tic and fertilizer factories.
<i>Note: Fluoride is also a water additive for promoting strong teeth.</i>							
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
**Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.98	0.70-0.98	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
<i>Note: Why do we add chlorine to water? Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and is required by the EPA.</i>							
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
**Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	82	43.4-82.0	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
**Halocetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	23.5	18.8-23.5	NO	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
**Lead (ppb)	0	AL-15	0	<2-4.4	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing.
**Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	0.12	<10-0.12	NO	2021	
<i>See note below concerning lead and copper sampling for 2021.</i>							
<i>Zero out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.</i>							
<i>Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in the excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.</i>							
<b>Additional Finished Water Quality Information</b>							
Contaminants	Level Found			Average Water Quality			
*Iron (mg/l)	0.00			*Hardness	149	mg/l	
*Manganese (mg/l)	0.01			*Alkalinity	204	mg/l	
*P.H.	7.99						
<i>* Indicates sampling done by Burr Oak.</i>							
<i>**Indicates sampling done by Northern Perry County Water.</i>							